

committed to the cause of Grant all those respectable old gentlemen who used to call themselves democrats, and who have such a natural fondness for that old party name that they cannot relinquish it even when they wrap themselves up in republican principles. It is another sign of the times of the clinging to the issues of the rebellion, that the name war democrats should figure in another canvas.

SEYMOUR'S BLUNDERS.—Horatio Seymour presided at the Chicago Convention of 1864, which declared for peace in the midst of the war, which was a great blunder; and he presided at the Tammany Convention of 1868, which nominated him on a war platform in the midst of peace, which was a great blunder. But his greatest blunder was his acceptance of this nomination when he was expected, just once more and finally, to decline it.

THE UPPER PART OF THE CITY. For forty-sixth to fiftieth street, is in a most deplorable condition. The debris of old houses, the preparations for putting up new ones, and the wretched state of the pavements generally render this portion of the city almost impassable. What are the street inspectors doing? Electioneering or naturalizing voters, or what?

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Notwithstanding the particularly disagreeable weather which prevailed, an unusually large and brilliant audience assembled at the Academy last evening to witness the second appearance of Miss Kellogg, and the enthusiasm with which the charming prima donna was greeted exceeded that manifested on the previous evening. In response to the frantic applause with which the cavatina "Luce di quest' anima" was received, Miss Kellogg sang "I know a Maiden" in her most bewitching manner, accompanying herself on the piano. In the duet from "Hansel and Gretel" she was fairly sustained by Signor Petrelli, and the manner in which she was supported in the third act of "Gounod's Faust" was a marked improvement on "assistance" rendered on the previous evening. As Marguerite Miss Kellogg is superbly acting in perfection, and her voice marvellously adapted. The management deserves great credit for the improvements already effected and will doubtless make every effort to secure artists fully worthy of supporting so enchanting a prima donna.

MELBA'S GARDEN.—Edwin Forrest as Othello, the majestic, strongly loving, fiercely hateful, implacable Moor, with such support as was given last evening at this establishment, is a performance well worthy of being seen. Mr. Forrest, despite the persistent cavils of censorious critics, has bowed his way to the very foremost rank of histrionic excellence and has so steadily maintained that position that he must now be acknowledged the leader of the dramatic world. His performance of Othello, in speech and bearing which are at times objectionable; but they can be readily overlooked in the admiration of his otherwise grand impersonations. His bodily portraiture of the mental perturbation of the swarthy soldier last evening received, as it well merited, the hearty plaudits of a large and intelligent audience. Mr. H. Clark, styled on the programme G. H. Gilbert, in the part of Iago, far exceeded the expectations of his most sanguine friends. In his scenes with Othello, he was a consummate villain, with fair face and foul heart, the former naturally suggested and the latter skillfully portrayed. Miss Lillie, as Desdemona, showed conclusively the effects of active study and efficient training. We shall, therefore, not attempt to describe her performance, but will say that it was a masterpiece of acting and beautiful delineation. Madame Pons, as Iago's wife, was excellent. When she sang "The members of the company sustained their parts in most commendable style. Mr. Mordant, as Michael Cassio, was remarkably fine, and did the getting drunk so naturally (no insinuation on his part) that a well-known character in the audience, who was laboring under "the influence," insisted that Mr. Mordant was the real Cassio. He was a good director. When a straight line is to be given, his eyes start clear beyond the balcony rails, as it is too great a stress on the imagination to fancy stars shining through solid masonry.

Grand and Theatrical Notes.—The Theatre Francaise, after an intermission of four nights, opens this evening with the glowing, blushing "Genevieve de Brabant," the last sensation of the effervescent Offenbach. This opera was performed in Paris upwards of 250 consecutive nights, and as our citizens are passionately fond of mirth, music, wit and fun, all of which qualities, it is said, abound in "Genevieve," there is no reason why, if properly placed upon the stage, it should not prove proportionately attractive and successful in this city. It is to be produced with a *mise en scene* of the most gorgeous description, a full and efficient chorus, together with several new debutants for American honors; and, as it likewise demands a ballet, music and legs will probably furnish it with sufficient support for a long and successful run. The story, which is strong upon the most delicious music, is extremely simple, but, nevertheless, hard to describe. It is a story of a woman who is at present to enlighten our readers concerning it, but shall defer that pleasing duty until another day. The cast will embrace the entire company of the Theatre Francaise, with the exception of the roles of M. Gabel, who will make their first appearance before an American audience upon this occasion.

Grand Duchess Tatischev holds her last reception at Pike's on Tuesday evening next; but, in the meanwhile, will continue to receive her friends at her home in Twenty-third street and at the same place at a matinee on Saturday. On Wednesday evening "La Belle Helene" will be given, with "Les Femmes de France" as the principal attraction. This favorite opera will be appropriately mounted and costumed, and will, unquestionably, be rendered in excellent style by the favorite artists of the Theatre Francaise. Pike's Opera House, notwithstanding that it is located in Chelsea, is not quite beyond the influence of civilization, as has already been demonstrated; and as it possesses several powerful magnets it is neither extraordinary nor very marvellous to behold the whole town drawn in that direction.

Leotard, the great European gymnast and trapeze performer, is announced to make his first appearance before an American audience on Tuesday evening at the Music on Thursday evening next. In addition to the intrepid back-neck acts of Leotard there will be a variety of acrobatic performances by a select company of clever artists, who will open with "The Circus of the Future," which will be given at the Garden on Friday evening next, and on Saturday evening the season at Steinway Hall will be inaugurated by a grand concert under the leadership of the same popular director.

Mr. Bateman's flying column of "opera bouffers," now operating in the West, carried Louisville by train on Monday, when they opened with "The Blue Bird," with Irma as Boulotte. The season of *opera bouffe* in that city will continue for six nights only, and every second night will be given a variety of performances already disposed of. The gross receipts for the week will amount to over \$10,000.

Mr. Lander, the American *frigoletto*, who recently achieved such a brilliant success at the Broadway theatre, will make his reappearance at that establishment on the 9th of November in the role of Marie Antoinette. She will be supported by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in the new drama, written expressly for them by Mr. John Brougham, entitled "The Emerald Ring." These popular public favorites are expected to draw a large and enthusiastic audience upon their return to the boards from their numerous and loyal constituents.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

General Blair addressed a large meeting of democrats last evening in Chicago. Pike's building, on Mill street, Rochester, was damaged by fire on Tuesday evening to the amount of several hundred dollars. Casper Souder, one of the proprietors of the Philadelphia Bulletin, died yesterday morning after a long illness. He was fifty years of age. Thomas Mitchell, an old resident of Selkirk, died on Monday, having been stricken with apoplexy on the morning and was run over by a freight train, receiving fatal injuries. The Executive Committee of the National Board of Underwriters met in Chicago yesterday. About thirty members were present, representing the insurance interest of every prominent city in the Union. Deacon Samuel M. Andrews, of Plymouth, Mass., charged with the murder of Cornelius Holmes, was arraigned before the superior judicial court, and pleaded not guilty. His trial will probably take place in the December term. George Sedgwick, victor in the late prize fight at the Isle of Shoals, was arrested in Boston on Tuesday night, and will be tried for violation of the law against exhibitions. The penalty for such a violation is not exceeding \$5,000, and State Prison not exceeding five years.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Disastrous Earthquake in San Francisco.

Destruction of Life and Property.

The Shocks Felt Throughout the State.

LOZADA'S REBELLION IN MEXICO.

Four Divisions of the Army to Move Against Him.

PROGRESS OF THE CIVIL WAR IN JAPAN.

Bombardment of Choochi, China, by a British Gunboat.

Serrano Declares for Monarchism in Spain.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco Shattered by an Earthquake Yesterday Morning—Immense Damage Done—Time, Length and Direction of the Shocks—Columns of Water Shot Up Out of the Streets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21, 1898. By far the most terrible earthquake that ever visited this coast occurred this morning at seven minutes before eight o'clock. The shocks were tremendous, and the vibrations were, so far as I am able to judge from the report of others, from northwest to southeast, and were prolonged.

It is impossible to estimate the damage at this time, but it has been very great. That portion of the city east of Montgomery street is very much wrecked. Some buildings are down entirely, others are cracked and split from foundation to roof and hardly one has escaped more or less damage.

There has been some loss of life, but how much we are yet unable to determine. After the first heavy shocks several others occurred, but of much less violence. Business is nearly entirely suspended and half the population is in the street. In several parts of the city, upon the main ground, the earth has opened and water has been thrown up from the cracks to the height of several feet. On some of the streets the buildings have sunk some inches and been left in every conceivable shape. Scarcely a building in the eastern section of this city is now plumb. The principal hotels have suffered, but sustain no very serious damage. Of course they, as well as every other house, were vacated as soon as possible by their inmates. We hear that at Oakland, San Leandro, San Jose and other parts of the State the damage has been very great. They appear to have had the shock as heavy as ourselves. All the telegraph wires were disarranged, and not one was working for some time. All the clocks were stopped at the time given above.

To say that the excitement is tremendous does not begin to describe the condition of affairs. I will send more as soon as further information is had.

Additional Particulars of the Effects of the Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—Evening. Several buildings on Pine, Battery and Sanson streets were thrown down and a considerable number badly damaged. The ground settled which threw buildings out of line. Several severe shocks have followed at intervals since, creating a general alarm among the people. The shock was felt with great severity at San Jose, where a number of buildings are considerably injured.

The principal damage in this city is confined to the lower portion below Montgomery street, and among the old buildings on the made ground. Numerous houses in that portion of the city have been abandoned and pulled down. The Custom House, a brick building, built on pile ground, which was badly shattered by the earthquake of October, 1868, is considered unsafe and the officials have removed to the new building. Business in the lower part of the city is suspended. The parapet walls and chimneys of a number of buildings have been thrown down, causing loss of life. The damage will not exceed a million dollars. At Oakland the shock was very severe, throwing down chimneys and greatly damaging a number of buildings. The ground opened in several places and a strong sulphurous smell was noticed after the shock.

The Court House at San Leandro was demolished and one life lost. From various portions of the country and in the vicinity of San Francisco the shock is reported as severe, and considerable damage is sustained. In many places the earth opened and water gushed forth.

The streets are crowded this evening with an excited multitude discussing the particulars of the disastrous earthquake. Twelve shocks were felt during the day. The direction of the shock was from the North to the South, though some descriptions give a rotary motion. The greatest damage extends in a belt several hundred feet wide, and running about northwest and southeast, commencing near the Custom House and ending at Folsom street wharf, injuring and demolishing about twelve buildings in its course. At the corner of Market and First streets the ground opened several inches wide and about forty or fifty feet wide. The City Hall may be considered a perfect wreck.

The courts have all adjourned and the prisoners have been taken from the station houses to the County Jail. All the patients in the United States Marine Hospital have been removed, the building having been declared unsafe. The chimney of the United States Mint is so badly damaged that the establishment is closed for repairs. Hagers type foundry suffered greatly.

The Lincoln School house is badly damaged, and the large statue in front of the building completely buried. All business at the General Delivery Post Office is temporarily suspended. The San Francisco Gas Works suffered severely, the tall chimney having been thrown over, fell through the roof. The Mission Woven Mills is considerably damaged. The large chimney of the sugar refinery on Eighth street is badly cracked. The cable end on the girls' side of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute fell in, crushing through the ceilings. Many chimneys in the southern part of the city were thrown down, but no one was seriously injured by them. Only four lives have been reported lost, although numbers are seriously injured by the falling debris. The water in the bay was perfectly smooth at the time of the shocks and no perceptible disturbance took place. The shock was felt about the shipping in the harbor as if the vessels had struck upon a rock.

The earthquake was severe in the interior. Shocks were felt at Sacramento and Stockton. The Central Coast and Alameda Company's building was thrown down and some lives lost.

The Mare Island Navy Yard experienced two heavy shocks. Several buildings were thrown down and some of the buildings considerably shaken, but no serious injury occurred.

At Red Wood City the large brick court house is little better than a wreck, and all the county officers have moved out.

At Marysville a light shock was felt, and at Grays

Valley the shock was severe. At Sonoma the shocks were light, but they continued nearly all day. All business, except of a retail kind, is suspended. The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting to-day and resolved to telegraph to the Chambers of Commerce in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, London, Paris and Hamburg the account of the disaster.

Another shock was felt at seven P. M.

SPAIN.

General Serrano Declares for a Monarchy—A Free Vote to Decide—A Candidate for the Throne.

PARIS, Oct. 21, 1898. General Serrano has written a letter to the editor of the *Evénement* (newspaper) declaring in favor of a monarchy as best suited to the state of Spain. He says, however, that the leaders of the revolution have resolved to act entirely in accordance with the voice of the people as to what form of government shall be adopted for the country. It is reported that ex-King Ferdinand has accepted a proposal to come forward as a candidate for the throne of Spain.

ENGLAND.

Newmarket Houghton Races.

NEWMARKET, Oct. 20, 1898. The Glasgow Stakes of 100 sovereigns each for two year old colts (nine subscribers) was walked over by Mr. Merry's b. c., by Stockwell, out of Catharine Hayes.

The All Aged Stakes of 100 sovereigns each (five subscribers) was also walked over by Sir Joseph Hawley's Blue Gown.

The sweepstakes of fifty sovereigns each for two year old seven subscribers was won by Lord Falkland's Niglar, Mr. Brograve's Horace second, Mr. S. Boyce's b. c., by Picador, third. The betting was two to one against Niglar and Horace and five to one against Mr. Boyce's filly.

The Sussex Stakes of twenty-five sovereigns each for two year old colts (fourteen subscribers) was won by Mr. H. Saville's colt, by Skirmisher, Mr. J. Foy's b. c. Gentilis, by Blair Athol, second. The betting was six to one each against Skirmisher and Gentilis.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Arrival of the Steamship Japan at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20, 1898. The mail steamer Japan, from China and Japan, has arrived. Her dates are Hong Kong, September 15, and Yokohama, October 2. The Japan brings over 500 passengers from China and 1,500 tons of merchandise. She experienced heavy weather during most of the passage. The steamer China, hence September 3, reached Yokohama on the 25th of the same month.

JAPAN.

Change of the Name of the Capital—Nagasaki Bombarded—Invited to the President Minister—An American Naval Officer Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20, 1898. The advice from Japan report that the Mikado had issued his proclamation declaring that the city of Jeddo, the capital of Japan, shall be hereafter called Tokyo, or the Eastern Capital.

The port of Jeddo was to have been opened to foreigners on the 1st day of October. The present Governor of Yokohama had requested that the foreign representatives be transferred to Jeddo.

Intelligence from Nagasaki represents that the town of Nagasaki had been bombarded by the war steamer, Gerard, flying the flag of the Diamio of Satsuma, and the steamer Otomomasa, under the flag of the Otomomasa of Choshu, the fleet of the confederate nobles mustering lately off Osaka in the following order, viz: Otomomasa (Diamio of Higo), Chusan (now flying Choshu's flag, but formerly belonging to Satsuma), Otomomasa (Diamio of Choshu), gunboat (name unknown)—Diamio of Hizen, Gerard (Diamio of Satsuma), Coquette (Diamio of Kurumi).

The palace at Nagasaki was totally destroyed by the two vessels.

De Brandt, the Prussian Charge d'Affaires, had been grossly insulted by an escort of the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs who returned from the Government House. He has protested against the outrage and demanded reparation.

No military events of importance had occurred since previous advice, although considerable fighting was reported, the advantages resting with the Northern army.

Advices of August 22, from Costries (7) bay, state that the steamer Homan had exploded, killing George C. Herman, First Assistant Engineer; M. Jernard, Third Assistant Engineer, and five Chinamen, and badly scalding Chief Engineer Harlan and three Chinamen.

It was reported that an American officer belonging to the United States steamer Ugeida had been killed by Higo by Japanese. It appears that a party of seamen and several midshipmen from the Ugeida, together with some men belonging to the French war vessels Bellegueuse and Venus, created a disturbance in Higo while they were under the influence of liquor. The officer of the Ugeida attempted to arrest them, and a scuffle ensued, during which pistols were fired. The offender escaped.

The Japanese government gives notice of its desire to have the treaty revised as regards the duty on tea and silk.

Markets Report.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 20.—Exchange on London 48.75; on New York 16 per cent discount. In silk there is a fair business. Staple American drills, \$5. Rice has advanced and is in great demand. Silk has advanced. The market for cotton is quiet. There are 5,000 bales of extra and best Mian at 940 a 1,000 tons. Total arrival of silk worm eggs for the season, 1,750,000 "cards," quoted at 50c. a \$4 per cent.

Tea is in little demand, large quantities being received from Higo and shipped to New York.

CHINA.

The Hurlingham Treaty and the English Press—British Demand for Satisfaction—Mining Reports—Fire in Hong Kong.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20, 1898. The steamship Japan brings the following advices from China, under date of Hong Kong, September 15:—

Hon. J. Ross Brown, United States Minister to China, arrived in Shanghai on the 15th of September and left next day for Peking, via Tien-tsin. Mr. Burlingame's mission and the treaty were freely discussed in China by the English in their newspapers. The treaty, it is said, gives general dissatisfaction because it contains no new concessions. An anti-foreign riot had occurred at Yung Chow, near Chinkiang. The mob burned and destroyed some missionary premises and attempted to murder the missionaries.

The British Consul at Shanghai, in her Majesty's ship, instituted an inquiry in the matter and demanded reparation. He afterwards visited the Viceroy at Nankin in connection with the matter and it was reported that his mission had proved successful.

Mining operations to a small extent were still carried on at Chiefo. The British Consul had induced the Chinese authorities to protect travellers in that province.

The recent violent opposition to foreigners in Chiefo had considerably abated.

The steamer Kinshar ran down the schooner Japan and sank her in the Woorung river on the 14th of September.

A fire occurred in Hong Kong on the 15th of August, destroying a large amount of property. Two women and seven children perished in the flames.

Captain Johnson, of the British gunboat Bussard, fired upon the city of Choochi, doing considerable damage, because a boat with provisions for his vessel had been fired on and plundered by persons from that place.

Markets Report.

HONG KONG, Sept. 15.—Tea declined in the Hong Kong market, and few settlements had been made. Silk had slightly declined, but the market was active. Exchange on London is 48.75, on New York 16 per cent discount.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 16.—Exchange on London at six

months, 48.14; on New York, 14 per cent discount. Imports.—American drills 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 cents per piece. The stock on hand is 23,000 pieces. Flour 7 1/2 to 8 cents per bushel. Quicksilver 48 to 49 cents. English coal's sale. American coal's sale. Exports.—Shipments of green tea for the month, 57,747 cwt. at 10 to 11 cents. The ship *Albatross*, sailed on the 4th for New York, with 350,000 lbs. of tea. The ship *Albatross* and *England* are loading for the same place. The prices are higher than in last season, but a decline is confidently expected. Prices of silk are declining in consequence of unfavorable news from London.

MEXICO.

The Mission of General Rosacruz—A Budget of Crimes—Independence Day—Militiamen Charged with Murder by Malpractice—Naval News.

MATAMOROS, Sept. 20. VIA SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8, 1898. The mission of General Rosacruz to Mexico is the exciting topic of the day. Some assert he is authorized to purchase Northwestern Mexico; others that he comes to offer and enforce a protectorate.

Published letters state that General Canto, now a prisoner in Durango, charged with assassinating General Páez, has publicly announced that the murder was committed by private orders from the supreme government. Anti-liberals believe this astounding revelation.

News of Santa Anna being proclaimed Emperor of Mexico has been received here and creates much excitement. Reports from Durango assert that Páez's military adherents have pronounced against the general government and in favor of the newly proclaimed emperor.

Lozada has occupied several military strongholds. He is strengthening his position daily. Government has not yet made any demonstrative move, and public opinion favors the national authorities will not dare attack him.

The opposition press continues giving deplorable accounts of the moral, financial and political condition of the country. Assassinations and suicides lead leading features. The notorious bandit Ramon Corona is reported captured; Sandoval, his chief, the head of a band of robbers, is plundering as usual. A prominent citizen named Guerra, in the State of Jalisco, was lately assassinated by the military authorities, who had him under arrest.

The fifty-eight anniversary of Mexican independence, commencing on the 16th and ending on the 17th, was celebrated in an extraordinary style. The whole of two weeks was devoted to orations, fireworks, fun and gambling.

A Chinese doctor, Tsin Ahn, has been imprisoned here for the murder of a Mexican citizen. Ahn attempted to cure a patient of rheumatism and killed him.

A J. Reid, a native of Baltimore, died in this city on the 18th inst.

Ex-American Vice Consul Winograd, from Guaymas, Durango, has returned to his native city.

The United States steamer Lackawanna and the English man-of-war Chantrelle are cruising about the Gulf of California. Both are making sharp movements to get the lion's share of the specie shipwrecks.

The Approaching Lozada Campaign—Discontent Owing to the Demand for Troops—Filibustering.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21, 1898. The defiant Indian chieftain, Lozada, of Tepic, threatens to give the government of Juarez plenty of trouble. He is reported to have 15,000 troops under arms, plenty of provisions and an impregnable position. Advices from Colima, dated October 5, state that four divisions of the Mexican army are to be ordered against General Lozada. Much discontent exists in the State of Colima in consequence of this. The neighboring States of Sinaloa, Durango, Jalisco and Queretaro have received summons to furnish all their spare troops to reinforce the army.

There were rumors at Colima of various filibustering raids being on foot in several of the ports of the United States, and that General Leonardo Marquez, of Imperial, had sailed from San Blas, Colima, to Lozada's headquarters, is on the road from that port to Guadalupe. Marquez is said to have a party of filibusters.

The advices from Colima also state that the present is a most opportune moment for filibustering, and express the regret that Secretary Seward will not encourage such expeditions.

CUBA.

Mail Weather—Sugar Market.

HAVANA, Oct. 21, 1898. It has been raining here all day.

The sugar market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Lard quiet at 19 1/2c per pound.

LOUISIANA.

Adjournment of the Legislature—Another White Member Unseated to Make Room for a Negro—Passage of the New Orleans Bond Bill—Heavy Bribe Offered Senators.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21, 1898. The Legislature adjourned this evening at midnight last night. Among the last acts of the House was the reconsideration of the vote sustaining the Governor's veto of the \$5,000,000 City Bond bill and the passage of the bill over the veto; also the election of another white member, elected by over 300 majority, and the installation in his place of a negro. A resolution was adopted giving mileage and per diem for the whole session to a number of radical constituents of the seats of sitting democratic members whose names have not yet been decided.

The same action was taken in the Senate in similar cases. In the Senate, when the veto of the City Bond bill came up, the Senator who had read a communication offering \$2,000 as a bribe for the passage of the bill over the veto. It was also stated that a further sum of \$50,000 had been offered.

The vote was taken and the veto sustained, 19 to 9. The body of Colonel Pope, the late Sheriff of St. Mary's Parish, was found floating in the Gulf of Mexico. The body was escorted to the steamer by a number of ex-United States soldiers, officers and men, who died at midnight here, in the hands of the Louisiana and Louisiana. Pope was formerly colonel of the Twenty-third Illinois regiment instead of the Twenty-ninth, as stated.

Destruction of the Rapides Tribune Office.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21, 1898. The office of the Rapides Tribune, at Alexandria, La., was destroyed three nights ago by a mob. All has been quiet in St. Mary's since the troops arrived. A large meeting of ex-soldiers passed resolutions to call upon Governor McEnroe for the release of the Louisiana soldiers who were arrested in the hands of the Louisiana and Louisiana. The meeting was held in the hands of the Louisiana and Louisiana.

Meeting of Citizens in Charleston—The Recent Outrages in the State.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 21, 1898. A meeting was held this afternoon to express indignation at the recent outrages in this State. Mayor Clark presided, and speeches were made by Senator Sawyer, Collector Mackay and others.

Governor Scott has issued proclamations offering rewards for the apprehension of the murderers and expressing a determination to maintain the public order at all hazards.

VIRGINIA.

The Virginia and North Carolina Border Feud.

DANVILLE, Oct. 21, 1898. A dreadful rain has been falling for the past twelve hours, casting a damper on the proceedings in the court. The trial of the case of the Virginia and North Carolina border feud, delivered an eloquent address upon the application of modern sciences to agriculture. The trotting races will take place to-morrow.

PENNSYLVANIA.

New School Presbyterian Synod.

READING, Oct. 21, 1898. In the New School Presbyterian Synod this morning, after the devotional exercises, the Moderator announced the standing committees.

The Rev. Mr. Blair, of Philadelphia, from the Committee on Home Missions, reported the amount of contributions during the past year in the five Presbyteries composing the Synod to be \$10,000. Rev. John McLeod, of Philadelphia, from the Committee on Foreign Missions, reported that the contributions to that object were \$10,000. Both amounts are gains over the sums contributed the previous year.

Rev. Mr. Butler, of New York, addressed the Synod in behalf of the American and Foreign Christian Union.

At the afternoon session an hour was devoted to a special prayer meeting after which the report of the standing committee on the American Presbyterianism was submitted. The committee recommended that the most efforts be used for an increase of the circulation of that newspaper.

At the evening session the holy communion was celebrated, and intercessory prayers were delivered by Rev. Mr. Humphrey, of New York, and Rev. Dr. Allen, of the Pine street church, Philadelphia.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Seven Men Drowned in Boston Harbor.

BOSTON, Oct. 21, 1898. In the gale on Saturday six men, who were fishing in dories belonging to the fishing vessels in the harbor, were drowned, and a seventh was knocked overboard by the main boom. Their names are—James Burke, James Burke, James Burke, James Burke, James Burke, James Burke, James Burke.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1898.

New Movement Against General Blair.

The Blair sensation seems to be a new device of the change-of-frontiers. Not satisfied with their defeat and the mischief which their rashness has already cost the democratic party, they seem determined to keep "peppering away" until they accomplish Blair's withdrawal from the ticket. Their latest move, which has leaked out to-day, is to get packers of Pennsylvania, on the ticket with Seymour, vice Blair. The Keokuk State must be carried, they assert, and the only way to do it is to pack Blair in the same bundle with Seymour. Pack is declared to be potential in Pennsylvania. He is very rich, very popular and very skillful. Were he on the ticket as the personal influence, they contend, would break down the 10,000 majority claimed by the radicals in that State in the last election. He could afford, they say, to pour out the greenbacks as plentifully as Blair can speeches, and that greenbacks after all will decide the November as it did the October elections. They press the point still further, and argue that the political battle is not yet hopeless, and that with a change of the ticket that would take Blair out of Pennsylvania an enthusiasm could be aroused that would result in getting enough electoral votes for the democratic candidates. Pack, it will be remembered, developed no more strength in the New York Convention as an aspirant for the first place on the ticket. On the other hand, Blair's friends declare that by confining the ticket entirely to the East, as would be the case with Seymour and Pack as the standard bearers, the West would count itself badly shamed, and all enthusiasm would die out in that section. Blair, they say, will display more strength next month in Ohio, Illinois and Missouri than the party give him credit for, and therefore that the contemplated change would be highly injudicious. It is said that considerable telegraphing has been going on between here and New York and the West to-day about the subject, and that this Pack movement is quite formidable. Montgomery Blair will probably go to New York to-morrow morning, whether on this business or some other he cannot be informed.

</